

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-12, 14, and 16-19 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18 have been amended. Support for the amended claims can be located on page 13, at lines 16-19, page 14, lines 2-6, page 15, lines 11-14, and on page 18, lines 12-17 of the specification. Claims 2, 8, and 13 have been cancelled.

On page 3 of the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Applicants have amended the affected claims. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

On page 4 of the Office Action, claims 1, 7, and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by, "Internet-Based Tele-Manipulation," by Teresa T. Ho *et al.* (Ho).

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 1, 7, and 12 are patentable over Ho, as Ho fails to disclose, "transmitting to a user terminal, information concerning a recipe, receiving from said terminal, information concerning a cooking ingredient that is selected by a user of said user terminal and included in said recipe or receiving from said user terminal, information concerning a physically existing shop selected by said user," as recited in independent claim 1, for example.

In contrast to the present invention, Ho clearly states that a webserver issues high level commands to the robot controller. Therefore, In Ho, the commands to control the robot are transmitted from a Java servlet on a web server. See Ho, page 1429, Section 3.4, lines 9-11. In light of the foregoing, claims 1, 7, and 12 are patentable over the references.

On page 5 of the Office Action, claims 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,325B2 (Zweig) in view of Official Notice.

The Examiner admits that Ho does not disclose a robot moving towards a purchase product and states that Zweig teaches the method as described in claim 2 before the current amendments.

Applicants respectfully submit, however, that Zweig does not disclose or suggest, "transmitting to said user terminal, image information for said selected purchase plan commodity, which is taken by said camera included in said robot, image information until said robot reaches said exhibition position of said selected purchase plan commodity, and image information for a

layout within said physically existing shop including a present position and a forwarding direction of said robot." Thus, in the present invention, a user is able to see an actual state within the selected physically existing shop in real time.

Therefore, neither Ho nor Zweig, alone or in combination, discloses or suggests the subject matter of claim 1.

On page 8 of the Office Action, claim 18 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Ho and Zweig, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,584,376 (Van Kommer).

As Van Kommer does not receive instruction information regarding moving a selected article, Van Kommer does not add any relevant information to the cited combination. Therefore, claim 18, via independent claim 1, is patentable over the references for at least the reasons presented for claim 1.

As the dependent claims depend from respective independent claims, the dependent claims are patentable over the references for at least the reasons presented for the independent claims.

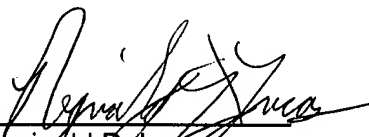
If there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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